



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

seemed of the same kind as the former; but, as the experiments were not tried so exactly, they are not set down.

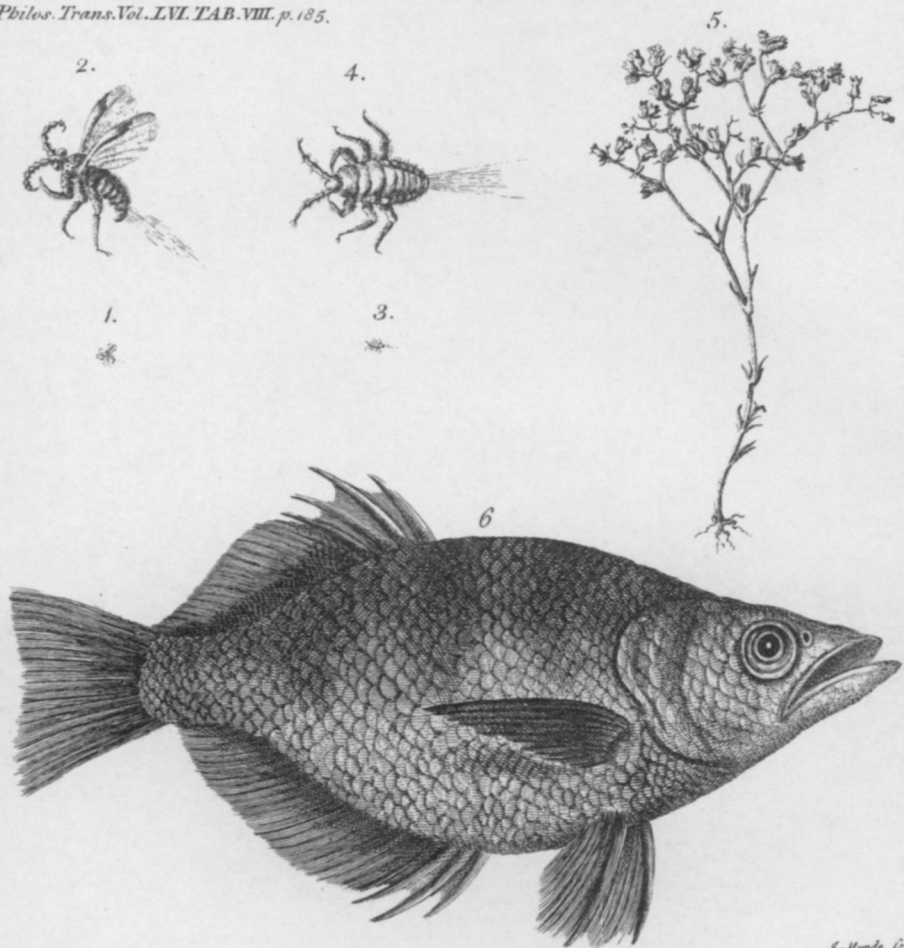
I endeavoured to collect in the same manner the air discharged from bread and water by fermentation, but I could not get it to ferment, or yield any sensible quantity of air; though I added a little putrid gravy by way of ferment.

Received May 21, 1766.

XX. *A farther Account of the Polish Cochineal: from Dr. Wolfe, of Warsaw. Communicated by Henry Baker, F. R. S.*

Read June 5, 1766. **I**N the LIVth volume of the Philosophical Transactions, for the year 1764, Art. XV. the Royal Society has been pleased to publish two curious papers, communicated by Mr. Baker, from Dr. Wolfe of Warsaw, describing the Polish Cochineal, the plants on whose roots it is found, the manner of collecting and curing it, the method of dying therewith, and also the doctor's own experiments on these curious insects; the figures whereof are there given as engraven on a copper plate.

Since that time, the doctor has been very industrious in breeding and observing these insects, and has thereby discovered the male fly, about which he was before uncertain; and has sent to Mr. Baker an elegant picture



J. Alcock sculp.

picture thereof, painted from the life in its natural colours, and also of the young female just crept from the egg, both in their natural size, and as magnified by glasses; together with a drawing and description of the *polygonum minus* of Casper Bauhine, or *scleranthus perennis* of Linnaeus, which is the plant, adhering to the roots of which, this insect is chiefly found in Podolia and the Ukrain.

All these Mr. Baker takes the liberty to lay before the Royal Society, to compleat Dr. Wolfe's account of this insect; and as this plant is common in England, as well as the *Potentilla* and *Fragraria*, at the roots of which these insects are likewise found, he is in hopes, that such gentlemen, as have opportunity, will seek them in the months of June, July and August; the time they seek for, and collect, them in the above-mentioned countries. The curious will receive pleasure and information from comparing the male fly of this Polish Cochineal, with the male fly of the Cochineal of South America; communicated some time ago by Mr. John Ellis, Fellow of this Society, and published in the *Transactions*, Vol. LII. p. 664.

TAB. VIII. Fig. 1. The Polish Cochineal male insect, just come out of the egg, of its natural size*.

Fig. 2. The same magnified.

Fig. 3. The female insect, just crept out of the egg, of the natural size. Its colour a brownish crimson.

Fig. 4. The same magnified.

Fig. 5. *Polygonum minus* IVth C. Bauh. or, *Scleranthus perennis calycibus clausis*, Linnaei.

* The body and head of this beautiful little fly have several tints of a brownish crimson: the wings are white and transparent, except the darker parts in the plate, which are of a lively crimson colour.

The root fibrous; when old, woody. The young stalks of a grey green; in the second year, red. They have knots at different intervals. Each knot has two sharp-pointed leafy narrow stipulae. The stalks are dichotomi: and near the umbella there is, at every bifurcation, a flower twice as big as the others, having its seeds more ripe and perfect.

The calyx grows almost woody, and is five-pointed. The petala are small, oval-pointed, white, in number ten: the five stamina short: the antherae yellow: the pistilla two, very short.

The seeds egg-shaped, one or two strongly adhering to the calyx.

The whole plant, when old, has stalks ten inches in length, procumbent by the weight of the flowers, and making a sort of convex bush round about the root.

XXI. *Some further Intelligence relating to the Jaculator Fish, mentioned in the Philosophical Transactions for 1764, Art. XIV. from Mr. Hommel, at Batavia, together with the Description of another Species, by Dr. Pallas, F. R. S. in a letter to Mr. Peter Collinson, F. R. S. from John Albert Schloffer, M. D. F. R. S.*

Amsterdam, Feb. 15, 1766.

Read June 5,
1766.

WHEN the Jaculator fish intends to catch a fly or any other insect, which is seen at a distance, it approaches very slowly and cautiously, and comes as much as possible perpendicularly